

1/14/69

Warrington  
Rural District Council

ANNUAL  
REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1969





WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

A N N U A L R E P O R T


on the work of

P U B L I C H E A L T H

D E P A R T M E N T

FOR THE YEAR 1 9 6 9

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30236253>

WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN

Councillor B. Eaves J.P. (Until May)

Councillor R. Stuart (Since May)

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor R. Stuart (Until May)

Councillor Mrs. A.M. Fairclough (Since May)

Chairman, Health Committee - Councillor Walter C. Farrington.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

\*\*\*\*\*

Councillor Mrs. A.M. Fairclough	Burtonwood
Councillor W.R. Scorer	
Councillor J.C. Warburton J.P.	Croft (Risley)
Councillor P.T.F. Birchall	Croft (Southworth)
Councillor R.A. Humphreys	Cuerdley
Councillor J. Hurley	Great Sankey (East)
Councillor R. Stuart	Great Sankey (West)
Councillor A.W. Loxham	Penketh (East)
Councillor F. Urey	Penketh (West)
Councillor Mrs. E. Brenchley	Poulton-with-Fearnhead
Councillor H. Wild	
Councillor B. Eaves J.P.	Rixton-with-Glazebrook
Councillor Mrs. A. Stapleton	Winwick (St. Oswalds)
Councillor R. Hankinson	Winwick (Houghton)
Councillor Walter C. Farrington	Woolston

\*\*\*\*\*



STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

\*\*\*\*\*

Medical Officer of Health	R. Ellis Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	*N.G. Mayne, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., San. Science, Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	*W.F. Snow, P.H.I.'s Cert., Smoke Inspector's Diploma (R.S.H.), Testamur of Inst. P.C.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	*W.T. Ditchfield, Cert. S.I.B., Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.) *R. Rimmer, Cert. S.I.B., Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.) *K.R. Deakin, P.H.I.'s Cert. *A.F. Henry, Cert. S.I.B. *J.K. Webster, P.H.I.'s Cert. *D.M. Alexander, Dip. P.H.I. E.B. *B.W. Dale, Dip. P.H.I. E.B. (Since August)
Authorised Meat Inspectors	Mr. J. Mansley (Until March) Mr. P. McKeown
Clerical and General Staff	Mr. J. Barlow Mrs. R. Morris (Until June) Mrs. J.A. Bates (Since June) Miss. C. Hough Miss. L. Simcock (Since September)
Pupil Public Health Inspector	Mr. B.W. Dale (Until August)

\*Qualified Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.H.)





\*\*\*\*\*

Medical Officer of Health - Preface	...	...	Page 9
SECTION I			
General Description and District Statistics	...	...	11
SECTION II			
Vital Statistics	...	...	12
SECTION III			
Notifiable Disease Statistics	...	...	18
SECTION IV			
Local Health Authority and other ancillary Health Services			21
SECTION V			
The National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	28
SECTION VI			
The Childrens Act, 1948	...	...	29
Chief Public Health Inspector - Preface	...	...	30
SECTION VII			
Food Hygiene	...	...	37
SECTION VIII			
Housing	...	...	43
SECTION IX			
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area:			
Water Supplies	...	...	45
Rivers and Streams	...	...	45
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	46
Public Cleansing	...	...	47
Salvage	...	...	49
Rodent Control	...	...	50
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	51
SECTION X			
Industrial and Commercial Circumstances	...	...	52
SECTION XI			
Public Health Inspectors Visits	...	...	56



WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
\*\*\*\*\*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1969

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,  
WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration, the Annual Report of the health and sanitary conditions in the Warrington Rural District during 1969.

The number of births rose from 1,045 in 1968 to 1,091 in 1969, the adjusted rate per thousand population being 20.5. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1969 was 16.3. The percentage of illegitimate births in relation to total live births in the district was 3.7 compared with 8.0 for England and Wales. The Infant Mortality Rate was 23.00 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 18.00 for England and Wales.

The total number of cancer deaths in men was 39 and 12 of these were due to cancer of the lung. There was one lung cancer death in women this year. Breast cancer caused the death of 15 women, 6 of whom were under the age of 65.

Coronary Disease took its toll of middle aged men and caused the death of 35 men under the age of 65, compared with 9 women in the same age group.

In 1968 there were two deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis; in 1969 no such deaths were recorded. One new case was notified in the 15-35 age group.

The number of deaths due to accidents (other than motor vehicle accidents) fell from 12 to 9, 7 of these were in the over 65 age groups.

At the time of publication of this report, I shall be concluding nearly 9 years of service with this Authority and this will be my last report.

During this period many improvements in the area have taken place particularly in respect of the care of the aged, not least of which was the adoption of the 'Sheltered Housing Scheme'.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all present and past members of the Council for their interest in all matters of Public Health. during my term of office and to Mr. N.G. Mayne, Chief Public Health Inspector and the Staff of the Health Department, for their helpful co-operation and the manner they have carried out their respective duties.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,

R. ELLIS JONES  
Medical Officer of Health.





# S E C T I O N I

\*\*\*\*\*

## PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Warrington Rural District is situated in the south-west of the County of Lancaster. It is bordered on the north by the districts of the County Borough of St. Helens and the Urban Districts of Newton-le-Willows and Golborne; to the east is the Urban District of Irlam, and on the west is the Rural District of Whiston and the Borough of Widnes. The southern boundary, which is also the County Boundary, is the Manchester Ship Canal and the northern perimeter of the Warrington County Borough.

The area of the district is approximately 35 square miles being 14 miles from east to west, with a narrow waist of about two miles in the centre between Warrington and Newton, broadening to an average width of about six miles.

Agriculture is the principal occupation in the area but there are, in the more urban parishes, a variety of industries including light engineering, brewing, brick making and paint manufacture.

The area is, as a whole, comparatively low-lying with only a gentle undulation to relieve the otherwise flat landscape. The fall of the land is to the south, with streams and brooks discharging into the River Mersey which winds its way across the southern portion of the district only slightly to the north of the Manchester Ship Canal.

### DISTRICT STATISTICS

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,733
Estimated population (mid. 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,900
Number of inhabited houses and flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,376
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,699,737
Sum represented by ld. rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6,892
Births assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1091
Deaths assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514
"Natural Increase"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577

S E C T I O N   I I  
\*\*\*\*\*

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Births:</u>	M	F	Total
Live Births - Legitimate	551	499	1,050
- Illegitimate	20	21	41
	<u>571</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>1,091</u>

Live Birth Rates - "Crude" 23.3 : "Adjusted" 20.5 per 1,000 population.  
Comparability factor : 0.88.

The "Adjusted" Live Birth Rate is the "Crude" Live Birth Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>Still Births:</u>	M	F	Total
	9	9	18

Still Birth Rate  $\pm$  16 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

<u>Deaths:</u>	M	F	Total
General	249	265	514

Death Rates - "Crude" 11.0 : "Adjusted" 10.1 Comparability Factor 0.92.

The "Adjusted" Death Rate is the "Crude" Death Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

Infant Deaths: (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age)

Total Infant Mortality Rate - 23 per 1,000 live births.

	M	F	Total
Infant Deaths	11	14	25

Infant Mortality Rate of Legitimate Infants 23 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate of Illegitimate Infants - 24 per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.

Neo- Natal Mortality:

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks - 24

Neo-natal mortality rate - 22 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

Peri-Natal Mortality:

Peri-natal mortality rate - 22 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

Maternal Deaths:

Maternal Death Rate - 0.091 per 1,000 total births.

VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARATIVE TABLE

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)		STILL BIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
	Number Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Number Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Number Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 live births	
							No. of Deaths Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 live births				
1969	1,091	*20.5	514	*10.1	9	16	<del>Nil</del> /	0.091	25	23.00	24	22.0
1968	1,045	*20.5	461	*10.9	7	7	Nil	Nil	14	14.00	11	11.00
1967	1,000	*21.3	457	*11.0	22	22	Nil	Nil	17	17.00	16	16.00
1966	943	*21.0	416	*10.8	9	9.5	Nil	Nil	13	13.8	4	9.5
1965	974	*22.6	398	*10.2	13	13.2	Nil	Nil	11	11.3	9	9.2
1964	860	*20.9	458	*13.7	19	21.6	Nil	Nil	30	34.9	14	27.9
Average 5 years 1964 1968	-	21.3	-	11.3	-	14.7	-	-	-	18.2	-	14.7

\*Adjusted Rates



C A N C E R    M O R T A L I T Y  
\*\*\*\*\*

Year	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	Percentage of all Deaths
1969	95	2.00	18.5
1968	77	1.71	16.7
1967	70	1.69	15.3
1966	70	1.77	16.8
1965	67	1.77	16.8
1964	67	1.86	14.3
Average 5 years 1964 - 1968	70	1.76	15.9



COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND  
ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

\*\*\*\*\*

	Warrington Rural		England & Wales 1969
	1968	1969	
<u>BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 population</u>		
Live - Adjusted	20.5	20.5	16.3
- Crude	23.3	23.3	
Still per 1,000 total live & still births	7.00	16.0	13.0
<u>DEATHS:</u>			
All causes (Adjusted)	10.9	10.1	11.9
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.04	0.00	0.038
Influenza	0.00	0.00	
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	
Ac. Poliomyelitis & Encephalitis	0.00	0.00	
Pneumonia	0.06	0.01	
<u>NOTIFICATIONS:</u>			
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.003
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.004
Meningococcal Infection	0.00	0.00	0.000
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.05	0.329
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.102
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.000
Erysipelas	0.00	0.00	0.000
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.000
Measles	0.14	0.76	2.909
Acute Pnaumonia	0.00	0.00	0.000
Ac. Poliomyelitis (incl. Polio-			
Paralytic           encephalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.000
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.000
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.00	0.000
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00	0.00	0.000
<u>DEATHS:</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live births</u>		
All causes under 1 year of age	14.00	23.0	18.00
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	0.00	
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total (live &amp; still) Births</u>		
Excluding Abortion	0.00	0.091	0.19
Due to Abortion	0.00	0.00	0.04

D E A T H S  
\*\*\*\*\*

The total number of Deaths registered in the District was 357, 68 of these were persons whose usual place of residence was outside the District; these have been assigned to the areas in which they formerly resided.

225 deaths of persons normally residing in this area but dying elsewhere, have been included in the total deaths properly assignable to this district.

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							65-75 & over	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		
Tuberculosis, Non Respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemias	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Disorders	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Disorders	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etc.	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





# DEATHS

## SECTION III \*\*\*\*\*

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1969

There were 75 cases notified during the year, excluding Tuberculosis. These tables show the number, by age groups, of Infectious Diseases notified and the number removed to Hospital.

DISEASE	Total cases all ages.	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	Total cases removed to Hospital	Cases occurring in Winwick Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	16	1	1	4	6	3	-	1	-	-
Measles ...	20	4	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	34	-	1	3	16	9	2	3	-	-
Typhoid Fever Pneumonia Puerperal Pyrexia Dysentery Erysipelas Food Poisoning	-	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over				
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**NOTIFIABLE DISEASE - COMPARATIVE TABLE**  
\*\*\*\*\*

	1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		Mean of 5 years
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	
Scarlet Fever	16	-	13	-	22	-	10	-	30	-	33	-	22
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	20	-	249	-	315	-	221	-	222	-	361	1	274
Whooping Cough	3	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	16	-	2	-	8
Enteric group fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary & Influenzal Pneumonia	-	52	1	29	3	17	2	25	1	36	2	44	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	-	1	7	3	3	1	2	3	5	5	3
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>313</b>
													<b>38</b>

Note: \*C - Cases      \*D - Deaths

# TUBERCULOSIS

YEARS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 .. ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 .. ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 .. ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
55 .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
GRAND TOTALS	2		1		-		1	

## CASES OF RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER

YEAR	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1965	139	99	238	12	13	25
1966	141	101	242	12	14	26
1967	143	103	246	12	14	26
1968	144	104	248	12	14	26
1969	146	105	251	12	14	26



PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY  
SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

1. LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS

Public Health Laboratory Service and County Analyst's Department.

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, food, "Swabs", etc., for bacteriological investigation are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service, either at the Public Health Laboratory, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, or the Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Monsall, Manchester; the chemical analysis of water, milk and other samples of food and drugs is undertaken at the County Analyst's Department, County Offices, Preston.

2. HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Liverpool Regional Hospital Board: Warrington and District H.M.C., and Winwick and Newchurch H.M.C.)

Although the Rural District contains no general hospitals within its boundaries, it is, of course, well served by the two major hospitals situated in Warrington County Borough, the Warrington Infirmary and the General Hospital, Warrington, which deal with general medical, surgical, obstetric and gynaecological cases, and those requiring specialist advice and/or treatment such as ophthalmic, orthopaedic, paediatric, nose and throat conditions, skin diseases and so on. Casualties and emergency cases are dealt with at both hospitals, although the former are more usually conveyed to the Warrington Infirmary in the first instance. Obstetric and Maternity cases are usually admitted to the maternity unit at the General Hospital, and in addition of course the more straightforward maternity cases requiring accommodation may be admitted to Victoria Park Maternity Home, Latchford, Warrington. Cases of infectious disease (other than smallpox), are catered for by the Aikin Street Infectious Diseases Hospital, which also has a block accommodating cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition to the above, hospitals administered by the St. Helens and District H.M.C., particularly Cowley Hill Hospital, St. Helens, and Whiston Hospital, not infrequently admit maternity cases for which beds cannot be made available in Warrington: and a small proportion of our residents are of course from time to time referred to specialists on the Staffs of the "teaching hospitals" attached to the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool.

Persons requiring advice and treatment, or simply observation and supervision for mental disorders or diseases may be admitted to Winwick Hospital, the one large hospital which is situated within the Rural District and one which is widely known and respected throughout the whole of the North Western corner of England. The majority by far of such admissions are now, as for many years past, on a voluntary basis, on the advice of general practitioners and psychiatrists who have been consulted in the first instance at the psychiatric out-patient clinic at the General Hospital, Warrington, and Warrington Infirmary.

### 3. AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Full responsibility for the Ambulance Services provided under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act rests with the Lancashire County Council as the Local Health Authority. Hitherto, under an agency agreement Warrington County Borough provide ambulance service for certain parishes; the remainder of the district being served by the County ambulance service from Newton-le-Willows. On 1st April, 1965, the agency agreement terminated and the County service was extended to cover all the rural district. Three ambulance stations with vehicles radio-controlled from Whiston now service the area. Additionally, mutual relief arrangements for emergency calls operate between the County Council and Warrington County Borough.

### 4. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

#### School Health Service: School Clinics

Since November, 1959, an all purpose clinic in Green Lane, Woolston (in close proximity to the Woolston County Secondary Modern School), has functioned as a School Clinic, with facilities for the inspection and treatment of minor ailments, dental advice and treatment and speech therapy; ante-natal care and infant welfare sessions have also been held regularly, as also sessions for poliomyelitis vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

The Clinic is staffed by a Medical Officer, Dr. E.T. Smiddy, a Dental Officer, four school Nurse/Health Visitors (two full-time/two part-time), two school Nurses (part-time), a Chiropodist, a Speech Therapist, a Dental Attendant, and a Clinic Clerk.

#### Child Welfare Centres.

Sessions are held at the Infant Welfare Centres detailed below. At these centres, medical and nursing advice is available for all infants and for children of pre-school age, also for expectant mothers, and those recently confined, in relation to matters affecting their general health. Supplies of a variety of infant foods, vitamin preparations, etc., are also available at cost price, together with National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, and Cod Liver Oil, the "Welfare Foods", formerly distributed under the auspices of the Ministry of Food.

#### (a) BURTONWOOD

Youth Centre, Clay Lane, Burtonwood.

Medical Officer - Dr. J.H. Swindell.

Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. H. Turnbull.

Sessions - Weekly each Tuesday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

#### (b) CROFT

Memorial Institute, Mustard Lane, Croft.

Medical Officer - Dr. G. Ellis.

Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. M. Thompson.

Sessions - Fortnightly, alternate Mondays, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.



(c) PADGATE

Methodist Sunday School, Padgate Lane.

Medical Officer - Dr. E.T. Smiddy.

Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. E. Davies.

Sessions - Weekly, each Wednesday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

(d) PENKETH

Health Centre, Honiton Way. (From February, 1970).

Medical Officer - Dr. G. Ellis.

Health Visitor in charge - Miss E.D. Rourke.

Sessions - Weekly, each Tuesday and Thursday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

(e) SANKEY

Laporte Social Club, Hood Lane.

Medical Officer - Dr. A.M. Kelly.

Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. J. Taylor.

Sessions - Weekly, each Monday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00p.m. (From February, 1970)

(f) WINWICK

Methodist Church Hall, Golborne Road.

Medical Officer - Dr. J.H. Swindell.

Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. M. Thompson.

Sessions - Fortnightly, alternate Wednesday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

(g) WOOLSTON

School Clinic, Green Lane.

Medical Officer - Dr. E.T. Smiddy.

Health Visitors Mrs. E. Davies and Mrs. F. Slater.

Sessions - Weekly each Thursday, 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

During the year under review the following attendances were made at the above Welfare Centres:-

Number of individual children attending:

Born in 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929
Born in 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786
Born in 1964-1967 (mean)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>642</u>
								<u>2,357</u>

Number of attendances made by children:

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,393
1 - 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340
2 - 4 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015

## 5. MIDWIFERY ARRANGEMENTS

Domiciliary: Six whole-time domiciliary midwives are engaged on this work within the Rural District in the employ of the County Council, which is both the Local Health Authority and Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. These nurses normally accept responsibility for cases residing within reasonable proximity of their homes, but the principle of the expectant mother's free choice of midwife (as of doctor), is well established. Each has a car at her disposal to enable her to respond quickly to urgent calls and to carry apparatus for analgesia.

The names and addresses of the midwives are:-

### WHOLE-TIME MIDWIVES:

Mrs. E. Foster, 150 Park Road, Great Sankey. Tel. No. Penketh 2301.  
Mrs. A. Grace, 13 Norcott Drive, Burtonwood. Tel. No. Newton 6410.  
Mrs. M.A. Lawton, 21 Marina Avenue, Great Sankey. Tel.No.Warr. 33236.  
Mrs. C. Price, 10 Arkenshaw Road, Croft. Tel. No. Culcheth 3373.  
Mrs. M.A. Taylor, 16 Hawthorne Grove, Paddington. Tel.No.Warr. 33664  
Mrs. G. Williams, 12 Campbell Crescent, Great Sankey. Tel.No. Penketh  
2066.

A total of 340 babies were born in their own homes during the year; with possibly one or two exceptions, their mothers were either actually delivered, or attended, by the midwives detailed above.

## 6. HEALTH VISITING ARRANGEMENTS

This work has been carried out by seven whole-time and two part-time Health Visitors, who combine with health visiting duties those of School Nurse. These domiciliary visits, so necessary from the standpoint both of the supervision and the health education of the families, are of course, complementary to the work carried out at the Child Welfare Centres, as described above.

The names and addresses of the health visitors are:-

for Sankey, Penketh, and Cuerdley:

Miss K. Eustace, 5 Haig Road, Widnes.

Miss D.E. Rourke, 9 Wroxham Road, Great Sankey.

Mrs. J. Taylor, 19 Walkers Lane, Penketh.

for Burtonwood:

Mrs. H. Turnbull, 4 Burnham Close, Culcheth, Nr. Warrington.



for Padgate, Woolston, Rixton, and Glazebrook:

Mrs. E. Davies, 8 Riversdale, Woolston.

Mrs. F. Slater, 6a Hillock Lane, Woolston.

Mrs. J. Chambers, 56 St. Johns Avenue, Warrington.

Mrs. E.A. Gore, 55 Belvedere Road, Newton-le-Willows:

for Winwick:

Mrs. M. Thompson 31 Sydney Avenue, Pennington, Leigh.

## 7. HOME NURSING ARRANGEMENTS

Home nursing is undertaken by six whole-time nurses.

The names and addresses of the Nurses are:-

Mrs. M. Bailey, 3 Belmont Crescent, Great Sankey. Tel.No. Penketh 2246.

Mrs. M.E.G. Ledson, 10 Clovelly Avenue, Great Sankey. Tel.No.Penketh 3238.

Mrs. M.M. Platt, 8 Irwin Road, Sutton, St. Helens. Tel.No.St.Helens 27992.

Mrs. L. Morrison, The Bungalow, Longbarn Lane, Woolston. Tel.No. Warr.  
35213

Mrs. W.M. Spencer, 22 Berkshire Drive, Woolston. Tel.No. Warr. 31891.

Mrs. F.M. Fletcher, 20 Lingwood Road, Great Sankey. Tel.No. Penketh 2385.

## 8. HOME HELP ARRANGEMENTS

This is a permissive service provided by the County Council through No.10 Divisional Health Committee, and is one of the Local Health Authority responsibilities under the National Health Act, 1946. Its aim is to provide help in homes where such is required owing to the presence in the household of a case of sickness (including tuberculosis), or mental subnormality or disorder an expectant mother (or one lying-in), or of a child under compulsory school leaving age. The presence in the household of an aged person also constitutes a justification.

These arrangements are not free of cost to all those benefitting thereby, but in the majority of cases assisted, particularly those who are aged and infirm, no charge is incurred under the County Council's scale.

The Home Help Organiser, and the Assistant Home Help Organisers may be communicated with at the Divisional Health Office, Winwick. (Tel. Warr 37444).

During the current year a total of 66 Home Helps, all part-time workers, assisted 302 cases within the Rural District. The amount of help allocated varies, according to the needs of each individual case.

## 9. MENTAL HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS

The district is covered for this purpose by three full-time Mental Welfare Officers who deal with the aspects of mental health, including all cases in which investigation, supervision and appropriate action is required under the Mental Act, 1959.

The names and addresses of these officers are:-

Miss. C.V. Horrocks, 20 Brookside Avenue, Great Sankey.  
Mr. B. Sumner, 15 Kenilworth Road, Lowton.  
Mrs. K. Meeks, 43 Falcondale Road, Winwick.

It will be appreciated that, owing to the character of the Mental Welfare Officers' duties, twenty-four hour cover is given to this type of work. If the services of a Mental Welfare Officer are required, the names and telephone number of the officer on duty should be obtained from Area Ambulance Headquarters, Telephone Number: Prescott 5222.

10. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE  
(INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) AND THE PROVISION OF CONVALESCENT ACCOMMODATION

(a) Responsibility for the above rests with the Local Health Authority, partly on an obligatory and partly on a permissive basis 'illness' includes mental disorder. The scope of such arrangements is very wide, and includes all the methods of health education and propaganda relating to health matters, health visiting in the homes (including those of persons suffering from tuberculosis), the provision of nursing and ancillary equipment, the after care of patients who have suffered from illness either at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation and rehabilitation where this is required to enable those recently sick to regain full health and strength.

(b) Responsibility for the supervision of cases of tuberculosis in the homes and for that of family contacts, to ensure appropriate examination and advice by the Chest Physician, now evolves on a single health visitor, covering the whole of the Rural District, and working in close contact with the Chest Physician at the clinic in Warrington. The name and official address of the Health Visitor and details of the Chest Clinic session concerned with the Rural District cases are given below:-

Miss. M. Monks, C/o Divisional Health Office, The Old Rectory, Winwick.

CHEST CLINIC:

Warrington General Hospital:- Sessions: Monday evening 5.00 - 8.00 p.m.

(c) Chiropody: A most important measure on the prevention of illness and disability, affecting particularly the elderly and handicapped, has been the initiation of a chiropody service for these groups, and also for expectant mothers, as the result of a decision of the Ministry of Health that such a Service might properly be provided by Local Health Authorities under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act of 1946.

Treatment of this character has, for a number of year past, been available in certain parishes through the good offices of the Warrington and District Council of Social Services, but the decision of the Ministry has now



made possible a considerable extension of these facilities throughout the whole of the Rural District. Treatment is usually carried out at Clinics, or at the Surgeries of the Chiropodists concerned, but where patients circumstances are such as to preclude their attendance at a surgery or clinic, some treatment is carried out on the production by the patient of a certificate from a doctor, nurse or midwife that this is required.

(d) Health Education: As regards Health Education - a very important and essential factor in the prevention of illness - it is pertinent here to emphasise that although some responsibility for this section of preventive medicine may be accepted (as has been the case) by the Local Health Authority, the permissive power of the Council as a Local Sanitary Authority to carry out measures of health education under Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is still extant and should continue to be exercised.

## 11. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION ARRANGEMENTS

Vaccination against small pox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, are carried out at the various Child Welfare Centres in the area.

During the year a total of 364 children under 16 years of age completed the full course of immunisation against diphtheria, of which 315 were under 5 years. In addition, 1,013 children received re-inforcement or booster injections.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 27/62 issued in November, 1962, routine smallpox vaccination is recommended during the first two years of life, preferably during the second year of life instead of during the first few months as in previous practice. The number of children under two vaccinated during 1969 was 252 and the percentage based on the number of live births during 1968 is 24%.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination: The programme for poliomyelitis vaccination started in 1956 and was further extended in 1961 to include all people under the age of 40. The following numbers of vaccinations were carried out during 1969:-

### Primary:

Children under 5 years of age	... ..	329
Children and other persons over 5 years of age		48

### Re-inforcement:

Children under 5 years of age	.... ...	258
Children and other persons over 5 years of age		649

## S E C T I O N    V

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The Local Authority carrying responsibility for the implementation of Parts III and IV of this Act is the County Council, and the administrative machinery in this case also is on a divisional basis. The main requirements of Part III relate to the provision of accommodation, both temporary and residential, for persons who are without lodging; and to Welfare Services in general for persons handicapped by infirmities such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, crippling physical defects and other disabilities of a severe and permanently handicapping character.

The approved scheme of the County Council in regard to Welfare, utilises very fully the services rendered by the various voluntary agencies already in existence prior to this legislation.

Section 47 of this Act prescribes the procedure whereby aged and infirm persons, if not receiving adequate care and attention in their own homes, may by a Court Order, be removed to a suitable hospital following a hearing by the Court of Evidence in support of a certificate issued by the Medical Officer of Health after close consideration of all the circumstances of the case, whilst the later Act of 1949 amends the original procedures to make it speedily effective in cases of urgency.

Section 50 is of importance in that it places on the County District Authority the duty of arranging for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the district when "it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority".



## S E C T I O N VI

### THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

In the main, this Act provides for the care and welfare of children and young persons up to the age of 18 years who for one reason or another are deprived of normal home life, and it thus has an important bearing on the mental and physical health of such children.

The County Council, which is the Local Authority for the purpose of this Act, exercises its functions through its Children's Committee and the Children's Officer, who is responsible to the Committee for the efficient administration and day-to-day operation of the service, which is carried out on a regional or area basis. The Warrington Rural District lies administratively within the responsibility of the Children's Officer for the Leigh area.

Fortunately the days of serious neglect and wilful brutality have receded, but there still exists an appreciable number of cases where minor degrees of cruelty and neglect arise often as the result of indifference or simply inadequacy on the part of the parents. Such cases must give rise to concern in the minds of a number of different groups of social workers; Children's Visitors, Health Visitors, Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. etc., and are not infrequently complicated by insanitary and overcrowded housing conditions, or the frank mental backwardness or defectiveness of parents and/or children. In order to integrate all viewpoints to consider the action most appropriate and the officer in whose particular sphere of influence the probable remedy lies, case conferences are held which are attended by representatives of both statutory authorities and voluntary agencies which have the interests and welfare of children at heart. These conferences have been most valuable in enabling effective supervisory and remedial measures to be undertaken.

WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
\*\*\*\*\*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1969

To: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,  
WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the year under review much attention was again directed towards expanding the Smoke Control Programme, and the hopes expressed in the report of the previous year that progress made in that year would continue has materialised.

Two Smoke Control Orders became operative during the year and a further Smoke Control Order which contains 2,042 houses was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The number of houses in operative Smoke Control Areas is now 1,690. A survey on a further area in the East of Great Sankey Parish is in progress and will be submitted to the Ministry early in 1970. This area will contain 1,317 houses.

A considerable amount of new building is in progress in the areas already operative, these houses and in fact any house built after the 16th August, 1964, must have been equipped at the time of construction to burn smokeless fuel. It is for this reason that no grant is payable towards adaptation of any appliances in such houses.

The improvement in the cleanliness of the air in operative areas is most noticeable, I am sure that the benefits derived from a cleaner atmosphere are appreciated by the householders.

Towards the latter end of the year fuel merchants in some areas were having difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of solid smokeless fuels. There is a wide range of solid smokeless fuels and these vary in price and quality. It frequently occurs that particular brands are unobtainable in certain areas, and this probably gives rise to a feeling that supplies of solid smokeless fuels are not dependable. Inadequate stocking and transportation difficulties are often blamed for shortages and shrinking supplies of gas coke have also made greater demands on the new types of manufactured smokeless fuel. It would be very discouraging if our present Smoke Control Programme was to be curtailed through a shortage of solid smokeless fuel.

It is noticeable that the proportion of householders preferring solid fuel appliances has been very much reduced since Smoke Control Orders were first introduced.

During the year I again served on the Executive of the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Committee. This Committee serves a very useful



purpose in that it helps to resolve difficulties that occur from time to time in an area involving 74 Local Authorities. The supplies of solid fuels to which attention has already been drawn was a matter regarding which the Committee were deeply concerned and they were in constant liason with the various bodies responsible for its manufacture, storage and distribution.

The Housing Act, 1969, came into operation in October of this year. This Act gives power to the Local Authority to give substantial grants to owners to improve their houses. It also gives power to Local Authorities to set up what are known as "Improvement Areas". Whilst the standard of housing in the area is generally good there are still groups of houses which may well be found to be suitable to form improvement areas. The improvement of these houses and their environment, for which grants are also available, would save the need to replace them with new houses in the future.

A housing survey carried out during the year revealed that there were still over 300 houses in the area without bathrooms. Out of a total number of over 14,000 houses in the area, this gives a percentage of just over 2% of houses in the area which are without bathrooms. This compares very favourably with other areas, but because of the low number the Council should be more able to give urgent attention to these houses. There are still 122 houses in the area without a W.C. It seems incredible to most of us that so many pail closets are still in use. Every effort has been made to persuade the owners of these houses to provide a W.C., but where the house is more than 100 ft. from a public sewer or water supply the Local Authority cannot enforce the provision of a W.C. Generous grants are available towards the provision of a septic tank where no sewer is available, but in spite of these grants the cost to the owner is still much greater than it would be were a public sewer available. It is for this reason that so many pail closets which have to be emptied weekly by this department, still persist.

The scheme to provide loans for those owners who cannot raise sufficient capital to improve their houses was initiated by the Council during the year. Sufficient time has not elapsed to see how the scheme will work. No doubt by the end of next year it will be seen whether or not this scheme is giving any impetus to the drive to improve houses.

As in previous years attention is again drawn to the large amount of time spent by the Public Health Inspectors and Meat Inspectors carrying out meat inspection at the bacon factory and the two slaughterhouses in the area. The number of animals slaughtered this year was 111,146 as compared with 112,069 the previous year. This figure emphasised the large amount of Inspector's time entailed carrying out individual post-mortem inspections of each animal before it can be passed as fit for human consumption. This work necessitated the fulltime employment of one Public Health Inspector and one Meat Inspector, the district Public Health Inspectors being used to supplement this staff as occasion demands. The amount of meat condemned amounted to 48 tons. This quantity must seem prodigious to some but it only represents a small proportion of the total amount of meat processed.



Animals which have been slaughtered in Ireland and exported in containers are arriving in increasing numbers. Although these carcasses are inspected at the time of slaughter in the country of origin, it is necessary for them to be re-inspected on arrival in order to be sure that there has been no deterioration in the meat during transit. The container system of transportation may have a marked affect on the number of live animals which are imported and processed in this area.

When one considers the vast amount of meat which is processed in this area, most of which is consumed in outside areas, and the few complaints received, great credit must be given to those who are carrying out this work in conditions which are not conducive to prolonged mental strain.

The routine inspection of food preparing premises which have been carried out throughout the year by the Public Health Inspectors is a function, which received little publicity. Some of the canteens in the area serve hundreds of meals daily. It speaks well of the management and staff of these establishments that during the year there was only one out-break of suspected food poisoning contributable to food from a canteen. The case was not definitely proved, in-so-far that no food recovered from the canteen and submitted for bacteriological examination revealed the presence of food poisoning organisms. In the suspected case 30 persons affected in some degree or other after partaking of a meal from the canteen. The attack was of short duration and the persons affected recovered quickly.

The paper sack system of household refuse collection by which over 14,000 houses in the area are serviced continued to give entire satisfaction. This system of refuse collection is both cleaner and more hygienic than using metal bins. The sacks are provided each week and the old metal bin which had a life of 8 to 10 years, during which time they were never cleaned out, is no longer a source of smell and fly-breeding. The paper sack makes the collectors job cleaner and saves time in that he has only one journey to each house instead of two. When the Council first embarked on the paper sack system few Authorities in this country had any experience of this mode of collection, and there were many well meaning critics. It says much of the Council's foresight in adopting this system in view of the number of Authorities throughout the country who have since or are in the process of changing over to this method of collection.

With the exception of holidays, abnormal sickness of personnel, or adverse weather conditions, a seven day collection was maintained throughout the year. With the large amount of wrappings now used the volume of refuse is increasing yearly, and the introduction of Smoke Control Areas, which prohibits the burning of any refuse, and houses built during the year added considerably to the amount of refuse collected. The number of sacks used rose from 867,426 in 1968 to 1,051,683 in 1969, this meant an increase in 184,257 sacks used per annum. The increase is attributable to the fact that last year was the first full year all houses were serviced by sacks and also the natural growth of the area. When the sack system was first introduced, the most up-to-date equipment for holding the sack was the bracket holder and a number of these were fitted in the area. The latest development is the plastic bin with a hole in the base. These bins in which a paper sack is used as a liner do

not require any protective guard and are less expensive. They were given a full time trial in the area and proved very satisfactory and will be used when new fittings or replacements are required.

It was predicted in the 1968 Annual Report that the use of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cu. yd. bulk refuse containers would rapidly increase, and I am pleased to report that this has materialised. The bulk container holds the equivalent of approximately 12 bins and is particularly useful for hotels, shops, other business premises, schools and similar types of premises. The bin is emptied in one operation by a special lifting apparatus attached to the collection vehicle. Its advantages are that there is a saving of storage space at the point where the refuse is collected, the refuse can be emptied into the vehicle quickly and with little manual effort, and there is a saving in the amount of labour required. The system also allows the Council to give a more frequent collection where circumstances so require.

Most schools, and also a large number of shops and other establishments are provided with these containers. The number of containers now in use is 88. The co-operation of trades people in providing these containers has meant the Council can now provide a regular weekly collection of trade refuse from shops and similar types of business premises.

In April, 1969 the Council introduced a scale of charges for the collection of trade refuse from shops and business premises. Each business premises is allowed one sack per week free and additional sacks are charged at the rate of 1s. -d. per sack per week.

Where bulk containers are emptied from business premises the charge is £12 per annum which covers a once weekly collection.

The Council have provided two disposal sites for refuse which is not normally collected by the weekly collection service. One of these is sited at Mill Lane, Winwick, and the other adjacent to the Cleansing Depot, at New Cut Lane, Woolston. In addition the Council will collect from any dwelling house free of charge, any bulky refuse (other than garden refuse), not normally collected by the weekly service. It is estimated that the amount of refuse removed from these sites is in the region of 70 tons per week. Were these facilities not available much of this material would be dumped on the road verges and the open spaces. In spite of what has been said there is still far too much refuse being tipped on our road verges. This necessitates a vehicle being sent out to collect this refuse at regular intervals otherwise whole areas would become eyesores, and breeding grounds for flies and rats.

It is not easy to understand why when all these facilities already mentioned are available people still continue to dispose of refuse on the road verges. Probably more publicity about the facilities available might help and also the provision of more disposal sites. Disposal sites are not easy to locate as they often attract undesirables and give rise to nuisance



in the neighbourhood where they are sited.

The need to provide adequate litter bins and for these to be serviced regularly is a duty which the Council should consider almost as important as the provision of weekly emptying the household bin.

The Council has had little trouble in the disposing of abandoned vehicles thanks to the co-operation of a private disposal firm. The main difficulty is the delay in removing these vehicles whilst enquiries are made and legal requirements satisfied. The suggestion has been made that a deposit fee should be paid when the car is bought new, and this deposit should be repaid when the log book is surrendered with the car for final disposal at the end of the car's life. This scheme would reduce the number of cars abandoned without any trace of ownership, but no doubt there are difficulties in operating such a scheme, which may be greater than that of dealing with abandoned cars.

Once again this year further legislation has been introduced affecting transport and transport personnel. This legislation is all basically aimed at the prevention of accidents thereby making the roads safer. The Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1969 came into operation on the 1st May, 1969, and deals with every aspect of motor vehicles construction, laden weights, safety devices, noise emission, lighting equipment, etc.

The repair and maintenance of all Council vehicles is under the general direction of the Public Health and Cleansing Department. The Council own 27 vehicles which are spread over the various departments as follows:

Cleansing & Public Health	... 18
Engineer and Surveyors	... 8
Housing Department	... 1

A recent addition to the vehicle fleet was a new Karrier Musketeer, which is used full time and exclusively for emptying bulk containers.

Every effort is made to give all vehicles a complete monthly service check, including a brake test. A spare vehicle is available to allow the vehicles to be taken out of service as and when required.

The benefits derived from good vehicle maintenance are increased road safety, no disruption of the collection service through vehicle breakdowns, saving in costs as when a vehicle breakdown occurs not only is the vehicle out of action but also the men accompanying the vehicle.

In addition to full monthly servicing the aim is to have the vehicles washed and lubricated by the driver weekly and for this reason the normal weekly target is for each collection round to be completed by the Friday evening, leaving the Saturday morning free for the driver to do the washing and lubrication of his vehicle. It is not always possible to achieve this ideal as prolonged adverse weather, sickness and absenteeism may cause disruption to the weekly programme.

During the year a new five vehicle garage was completed which means that all the Council vehicles are now properly garaged.

Whilst the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, focussed attention on nuisances created by noise, the Act in itself is most difficult to administer as there are no statutory limits laid down as to what constitutes a nuisance. Noise is very subjective and what is a nuisance to one person may not affect another. The noise complaints investigated during the year were few in number and mostly concerned industry. The investigations into these noise complaints were as is usual with this type of complaint very protracted.

In all cases the firm or person responsible have been willing to do all in their power to cure the trouble. Often the real trouble is that industry is sited too near to dwellings.

There were two cases of caravaners squatting on unauthorised sites. In one instance 25 caravans occupied a site before moving on. This site was left in a disgusting state, litter and unwanted scrap was scattered over the whole site.

The Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, covers a wide range of matters all affecting the working conditions of employees in Offices and Shops. The inspection of these premises took much of the Public Health Inspectors time as there are 86 premises registered in this area. Nine accidents were reported during the year each one of which was investigated by a Public Health Inspector.

In spite of extermination treatment applied to premises whenever complaints of rats and mice are reported and the preventive treatment which is continually given to tips and sewers, the number of complaints of rats and mice shows no decrease. Treatment by warfarin has always been effective and as yet the warfarin immune strain of rat has not been encountered in the area.

Further improvement works were carried out at the one offensive trade premises in the area. In spite of all that has been done complaints are still received regarding smells from these works. It is expected that all structural improvements will be completed early next year.

Much attention has been given to training of staff. Mr. D. Alexander and Mr. B. Dale attended courses for the Diploma for Air Pollution Control and courses on Housing, Public Health, The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were also attended by members of the Public Health Inspectorate staff. Certain members of the clerical staff have attended courses in Shorthand Typewriting and Business Management and Mr. H. Hoather, Technical Assistant is undergoing training for the Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

During the year there were several staff changes on the clerical side. Miss Irene Peters left on the 17th January, 1969, and was replaced by Miss Colette Hough, Mrs Rhoda Morris left in June, and Miss Christine Lennon who had been with us for 5 years in August, Mrs Jean Bates commenced in June, and Miss Lydia Simcock in September.



The staff changes on the inspectorial staff were as follows. Mr. J. Mansley, a meat inspector who was trained by this Authority and had been with us for 3 years left to take up a similar appointment with Alfreton Urban District Council. Mr. H. Hoather a Technical Assistant commenced duties in June, 1969.

Mr. W.F. Snow, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector commenced duties in March, 1969.

Mr. B.W. Dale, who carried out his training with this Authority was awarded the Public Health Inspectors Examination in June, 1969, and has been employed by this Authority as a Public Health Inspector since that date.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for their interest in the work carried out by the Public Health Department, to Dr. Ellis Jones and the Staff of the Health Department.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,

N.G. MAYNE  
Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

# SECTION VII

## FOOD HYGIENE

\*\*\*\*\*

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following details of food samples taken under the above Act, have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 126 samples were obtained comprising 94 milks (12 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 32 others as follows:-

1 Sweets	1 Solid Pack Apples, unsweetened
1 Chicken Supreme with Rice (packet)	canned
1 Mackerel, canned	1 Liquid "Egg-Yellow" colouring
1 Shrimps, canned	1 Raisins
1 Stewed Apples, canned	1 Skimmed Milk Powder
1 Barley	1 Ground Rice
1 Rice	1 Cremomuxidine
1 Semolina	1 Pie Filling (Steak & Kidney
1 Custard Mix	with Vegetables)
1 Lentils	1 Potatoes
1 Full Cream Milk Powder	1 Black Pudding Dye
1 Sulphatriad Suspension	1 Sarsaparilla
1 Pork Sausages	1 Curry Sauce Mix
1 Pearl Barley	1 Prepared Mustard
1 Oatmeal	1 Meat, Potatoes & Vegetables,
1 Meringue Mix	Dried
1 Ice Lolly	1 Swiss Dessert Powder
	1 Bread

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Pie Filling (Steak & Kidney with Vegetables)	Contained two fragments of hide weighing 0.43 gramme and 0.015 gramme respectively with attached black bovine hairs (resembling facial hairs) measuring approximately 12 millimetres and 8 millimetres in length.	Packers cautioned and complainant informed.
Black Pudding Dye	The mixed food colours included the coal tar colour Blue VRS which ceased to be a permitted food colour when the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966 came into force on 20.6.67.	Manufacturer informed and remaining stock of colour withdrawn.

## Food Preparing Premises

It is essential that food premises whether they be used for the preparation, storage, or sale of food, should be regularly inspected to ensure that they are maintained in such a condition as to prevent any danger of contamination of food supplies.

During the year 1,690 visits were made to slaughterhouses and other food premises and 4 notices were served specifying works required to bring the premises up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Particular attention was given to Regulation 16 which requires that proper facilities be provided for food handlers to wash their hands.

Another important requirement in the Food Hygiene Regulations is contained in Regulation 19 which requires suitable and sufficient washing facilities for food equipment.

A table showing the food premises in the area, inspections made and action taken in relation to Regulations 16 and 19 is given below:-

	Number	Number of Inspections made	Number of premises complying with Reg. 16	Number of premises which are required to comply with Reg. 19	Number of premises complying with Reg. 19
Works Canteens	12	103	12	12	12
Cafes	4	7	4	4	4
Butchers	11	35	11	11	11
Fried Fish Shops	10	54	10	10	10
Grocers & Mixed	49	261	49	49	49
Greengrocers	10	29	10	10	10
Licensed Premises	33	30	33	33	33
School Kitchens	18	23	18	18	18
Bread & Confection-ary	16	107	16	16	16
Supermarkets	9	575	9	9	9
Ice-Cream Vendors	37	56	37	37	37



## Food Hygiene Course

For those engaged in the sale, preparation or handling of food, a course in food hygiene was held at the Warrington Technical College and many personnel from the area attended. Although it was not obligatory students could if they desired take the examination for the Food Technology Diploma or Hygiene Handling of Food Certificate.

Every credit must be given to personnel attending these courses and to Management who encourage employees by allowing them to attend during normal working hours.

## Milk Samples

Routine milk sampling has continued throughout the year for the purpose of bacteriological examination which aims at ensuring a general standard of purity as regards the total number of organisms which effect the keeping quality of the milk (Methylene Blue Test), the efficiency of pasteurisation (Phosphatase Test), the freedom from the bacillus of tuberculosis (Biological Examination), from brucellosis (Ring and Culture Tests), and the efficiency of heat treatment U.H.T. milk (Colony Count Test). The organisms of tuberculosis and brucellosis are destroyed by pasteurisation. In no instance did any sample fail the Phosphatase Test, showing that pasteurisation in each instance has been effectively carried out.

Raw Milk: There were 84 samples submitted and the results were as follows:-

	Positive	Negative	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	-	-	35	2
Tuberculosis	-	36	-	-
Brucellosis -				
Ring Test	4	84	-	-
Culture Test	2	1	-	-
Biological Test	-	-	-	-

## Brucellosis

The positive Brucellosis milk samples in the above table relate to two instances of infected raw milk from a local dairy farmer's herd.

In these cases a sample of milk was obtained from each cow in the herd and the infected cows were then isolated. Milk from these infected cows was then sent for pasteurisation to render it safe.

These cases referred to above emphasise the danger to health that can result from drinking untreated cows' milk.

Heat Treated Milk: There were 30 samples submitted and the results were as follows:-

	Number of samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Methylene Blue Test	20	18	-	2
Phosphatase Test	20	20	-	-
Turbidity Test	6	6	-	-
Colony Count Test	4	4	-	-

### Meat Inspection

Slaughtering is carried out at two private slaughterhouses and a bacon factory. Line dressing is carried out in the bacon factory, and in one of the slaughterhouses. At peak slaughtering times in the bacon factory, it is necessary to have three meat inspectors on the line to keep pace with the rapid speed of throughput, which can reach a rate of over 100 pigs per hour. This work is physically and mentally exhausting as a thorough detailed inspection of the animals has to be carried out in a very short space of time in an atmosphere which is not conducive to prolonged mental concentration.

At each of the slaughterhouses there is an inspector in attendance during the hours of slaughtering.

During the year 111,146 animals were slaughtered of which approximately 80 per cent was to meet the needs of outside areas.

### Other Food-Stuffs Condemned

Of the food inspected, the following was voluntarily surrendered. This class of food-stuff is examined on special request or in the course of routine visits to food premises.

13 lb. Ham	1,759 tins Soup.	49 tins Meat Pie
3 Ice-Cream Blocks	71 cases Soup.	33 lbs Beef
3 tins Cream	67 tins Fish.	223 tins Meat
1,414 Assorted Food-Stuffs	38 lbs Flour.	63 pkts Baby food
19 pkts Beef Burgers	81 Frozen Poultry.	1,117 tins Nescafe
64 pkts Fish Fingers	29 cases Gravy tablets.	1 case Chicken tablets
7 pkts Cereals	4 bottles Sauce.	77 lb. Butter
32 pkts Fish Cakes	10 Drinking Chocolate.	518 tins Fruit
28 pkts Vegetables	254 cases tin Fruit.	20 tins Milk
17 pkts Cornish Pasties	507 tins Vegetables	
13 pkts Puff Pastry	34 pkts Potatoes.	9 pkts Cheese
4 tins Lemon Curd	1 lb. Jam	16 lb. Cheese
12 Puddings	9½ lb. Bacon	

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1958

There are 32 Slaughtermen holding licences granted by this Authority.



CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED  
\*\*\*\*\*

	Cattle, Calves			Pigs			Sheep		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Number killed (if known).	9,448	8,621	8,276	84,389	84,078	86,929	25,843	19,370	15,941
Number inspected ... ..	9,448	8,621	8,276	84,389	84,078	86,929	25,843	19,370	15,941
All diseases except T.B.:									
Whole carcasses condemned	4	4	19	146	139	294	40	36	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned....	3,280	3,009	3,203	9,442	9,102	10,829	2,231	1,596	1,195
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... ..	34.75%	28.5%	38.1%	11.3%	11.0%	12.7%	8.8%	8.4%	7.6%
Tuberculosis only:									
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	Nil	Nil	602	497	518	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	Nil	Nil	Nil

WEIGHTS OF CONDEMNED MEAT  
\*\*\*\*\*

	Cattle	Weight lbs.	Pigs	Weight lbs.	Sheep	Weight lbs.
Carcases ... ..	19	2,829	294	26,216	6	190
Heads ... ..	8	185	590	6,441	-	-
Hearts ... ..	9	42	1,519	1,461	-	-
Livers ... ..	3,133	38,572	3,416	9,533	1,108	2,163
Lungs ... ..	31	256	1,926	2,118	1	2
Plucks ... ..	3	70	2,758	13,013	2	9
Legs ... ..	2	30	169	2,313	-	-
Trimnings ... ..	31	1,410	317	668	1	30
Forequarters ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindquarters ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidneys ... ..	22	39	330	498	-	-
Tongues ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:	43,433	Total:	62,261	Total:	2,394

Grand Total of meat condemned 108,088 lbs.



## SECTION VIII

### HOUSING

The total number of new houses built during the year by private enterprise was 678, a decrease of 51 over the previous year. No Council houses were erected. The total number of houses built during the past five years was 3,967 private houses and 111 Council houses. The total number of inhabited houses and flats throughout the area is 14,376.

#### Improvement Grants - Discretionary

These grants are discretionary, but include works which apply to the house as a whole. Inspections as to the future life of the house and any repairs required are made by the Health Department and the applications are then dealt with by the Council's Surveyor.

#### Standard Grants

These are obligatory and are to provide the sanitary essentials - bath, W.C., wash-hand basin, hot water and foodstore. The administration of these grants is controlled by the Chief Public Health Inspector. During the past year there were 28 applications for standard grants, of these 22 applications were from owner occupiers and 6 from owners of tenanted houses. The number of grants approved was 28 and the number completed 25. Total amount of grants paid £4,315 7s. 11d. It is estimated that there are still 306 houses in the area without bathrooms, 107 owner occupiers' and 199 tenanted.

During the year the Council agreed to grant loans in exceptional cases to owners unable to raise their share of the cost of improvements work. To date few applications have been received for such loans.

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Control Act, 1957 were received.

#### New Houses Erected (Traditional Permanent)

	1967		1968		1969
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses
Other bodies and persons	694	-	729	-	630
Local Authority	27	-	-	-	-
Other Local Authorities	82	60	23	12	48

## Inspection of Existing Properties

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:-

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	482
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	987
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to above) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	401

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	340
--	-----

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

#### (a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice ... ..	
By Owners ... ..	Nil
By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

#### (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	401
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
By Owners ... ..	28
By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

#### (c) Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957:(Section 17)

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	2
(iii) Number of dwelling houses closed ... ..	Nil



# SECTION IX.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply

A piped supply of water extends throughout the area. The principal supplier is Warrington Corporation, but a small area of Cuerdley Parish is supplied by Liverpool Corporation.

From Public Mains		From Private supplies, e.g. wells, springs etc.	
PARISH	Direct to houses		
	Number of dwelling houses	Number of dwelling houses	Number of population
Burtonwood ... ..	1,476	-	-
Croft ... ..	734	-	-
Cuerdley ... ..	50	-	-
Penketh ... ..	2,952	-	-
Poulton ... ..	2,930	-	-
Rixton ... ..	666	-	-
Sankey ... ..	3,054	-	-
Winwick plus Mental Hospital ...	883	-	-
Woolston ... ..	1,631	-	-
Total Whole District	14,376	-	-

The total number of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination during the year was as follows:-

Public Supply			Private Supplies Industrial use only		
No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
34	34	-	11	6	5

### Rivers and Streams

The area is traversed from north to south by two main streams - Sankey Brook and the River Glaze. Across the southern boundary runs the River Mersey the eventual outlet for these streams. There are several smaller brooks winding through the area, but none of these are of any particular note.



Sewerage schemes have been developed in the more urban parts of the area and a noticeable improvement has taken place in the streams. It is most essential that when pollution is reduced by the construction of proper sewerage schemes, new pollution is not allowed by development outside the scheme.

### Drainage and Sewerage

The position with regard to sewerage schemes throughout the area is shown in the following table. There are 122 houses which still have a pail closet. These houses are situated where there is no sewer available and where it is unlikely there will by any development to warrant the high cost of providing a sewer. It may be possible in such cases to induce owners to take advantage of the increased standard grant available where septic tanks have to be installed.

Parish	Sewers	Conversions
Burtonwood and Collins Green	Completed	Completed
Croft	Completed	Completed
Cuerdley	Completed	Completed
Penketh	Completed	Completed
Poulton-with-Fearnhead	Completed	Completed
Rixton	Completed	Completed
Glazebrook	Sewerage scheme to be connected to new works at Irlam U.D.	In Progress
Sankey	Completed	Completed
Winwick, Houghton Green	Completed	Completed
Winwick, St. Oswalds	Completed	Completed
Woolston	Completed	Completed

## Public Cleansing

The collection and disposal of refuse, together with ancillary functions is under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The collection service, which is weekly, is carried out by the use of special-type rear loader compression, and forward and rearward tipping vehicles.

During the past few years there has been a marked increase in paper and a decrease in ash content of household refuse, and this has necessitated the introduction of compression of refuse during collection.

The collection of pail closets is carried out weekly. A detachable tank is mounted on rollers inside the body of a Karrier Bantam Refuse Vehicle. The number of pails has been systematically reduced by the installation of water closets to 122.

All workmen are provided with Protective Clothing and though this is by no means cheap it is a feature that is now a necessity if workmen are to be engaged in this class of work.

The whole of the area is now serviced by paper sacks. The paper sacks are either fitted into a wall bracket or a free standing holder, it has been necessary in many cases to use the existing bin as a holder.

It is rather surprising that many householders prefer to use the sack in the bin to using a sack holder, and in future plastic bins will be used instead of holder where replacements are required. Very few complaints are now received from householders regarding the paper sack system and at holiday times the issue of an extra paper sack obviates the overflowing dustbins.

The Amenity Block completed in October, 1965, in which there are showers, baths, lockers for clean and dry clothing; a room in which clothes can be dried, and a dining room and kitchen, continues to be extensively used by the men.

Throughout the year tipping was carried out at the Council's tips at Larkfield Avenue, Paddington, and Mill Lane, Wivick.



One of the most difficult problems of controlled tipping today is that of the large paper content in refuse, preventing paper being blown from the tipping site. The introduction of paper sacks has helped to combat this problem. As a further precaution wire netting screens are provided.

The lay-out of new estates because of their long entrance approaches tend to slow down the rate of refuse collection. This is more marked where dustbins are in use as the bin has to be collected and returned. In the case of paper sacks only one journey is necessary thus halving the labour time per house.

Twice weekly collections are made in special cases and in one instance a daily collection, for these services an additional charge is made.

The amount of litter illegally deposited on road verges and vacant sites increases year-by-year, and besides despoiling the appearance of our country lanes, attract flies and rats and involves the department in a good deal of work cleaning up.

During the year 15 cars were left abandoned on vacant sites and were subsequently removed for breaking-up. Much time is spent making inquiries as to their ownership but only in rare instances can the owner be traced.

### Statistics

#### Machines employed:-

	No.
Karrier Musketeer ... ..	2
Karrier Dual Tip, Diesel ... ..	7
Karrier Bantam with "Derby" body ...	1
Karrier Gamecock (7 tons) ... ..	1
Karrier Ramillies ... ..	2
Commer van 7 cwt's ... ..	2
Commer van 1 ton ... ..	2
Trailers ... ..	6
Track Marshall Tractor ... ..	1
Low Load Trailer ... ..	-
Muir-Hill Tractor Shovel ... ..	1

#### Workmen employed:-

Foreman ... ..	1
Transport Foreman ... ..	1
Transport Fitters ... ..	1
Loader Drivers ... ..	16
Labourers, all classes ... ..	36
Rodent Control Operators ... ..	2

#### Dustbins and Pails:-

Number of Dustbins provided ... ..	111
Number of Pails provided ... ..	8

Income from Trade Refuse collections ...	£1,379	18s.	6d.
Income from Refuse Disposal ... ..	£69	10s.	-d.



## Salvage

The direct collection of salvage has been confined solely to waste paper and cardboard. Due to the scattered nature of the area it is not considered that other materials could be separated and sold at a profit.

The salvage of paper and cardboard from shops and large premises is, whenever possible, collected weekly.

The amount of waste paper sold during the last year was as follows:-

Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
20	14	-	224	6	3

## Rodent Control

The recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are pursued in this sphere of work. Two operators are engaged whole-time and the methods used are those recommended by the Ministry. Both the operators have undertaken special instruction courses organised by the Ministry.

All local authority properties, refuse tips, sewerage works, etc., were regularly inspected and treated. The sewers and sewer ditches were test-baited and treated where necessary.

On private properties treatment is carried out by agreement, some firms having an annual contract whereby the Council service the premises regularly. This is a much more satisfactory arrangement than waiting until the premises become infested. Again many firms employ private contractors to carry out this work.

Private houses are dealt with as a rate charge.

The number of farmers who have annual contracts with the local authority for the destruction of rats is 24. This shows an increase of two over the preceding year but there is ample scope for further increase. It is a constant source of complaint from those farmers who are participating in the scheme if their neighbours take no action.

The number of infestation treatments were as follows:-

	Major	Minor
Business premises	-	74
Private dwellings	-	398
Local Authority	-	25

In addition 240 manholes were test-baited.

## Atmospheric Pollution

Since the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, industrial concerns have installed new boiler plant or modernised existing plant so that during the year little trouble was experienced from such chimneys which in the past were often the source of continual complaints.

During the year good progress was made with the smoke control programme. The following is a summary of the present position:-

<u>Designation</u>	<u>No.of Houses</u>	<u>Date Order becomes operative</u>
No.1 Winwick	513	1st October, 1969.
No.2 Fearnhead	816	1st November, 1969.
No.3 Padgate	2,042	1st September, 1971.

A fourth smoke control area is being surveyed in Great Sankey, and it is expected that an Order will be made in the early part of 1970.

## Offensive Trades

There is one offensive trade in the area. The trades carried out are fat extraction, bone boiling and glue making. Complaints continue to be received of obnoxious smells from these works. During the year further works of improvement were carried out and plans have been submitted and approved for additional improvements to be carried out in the coming year.

To prevent fly breeding, the factory have a contract with the local authority whereby the whole of the premises are treated with insecticides. This system has proved very satisfactory.

## Maggotoria

Premises in Risley used for breeding maggots for use as fish bait, not legally an Offensive Trade, have been regularly visited to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and control is maintained.

This class of work takes up a surprising amount of inspectorial time, particularly in the warmer months of the year, and yet it is only by maintaining regular and continued visits that satisfactory results are obtained.

## Sanitary Accommodation of Houses

Conversions continue to be carried out where a sewer is available. The position at 31st December, was as follows:-

W.C. Conversions completed at:

Croft and Risley 3 :

Appropriate notices are being served on owners of properties where conversions can be made and fifty per cent of the approved cost paid in each case. Where owners carry out such work voluntarily, a similar grant is made. Extensions and improvements have now been carried out to nearly all licensed premises. Grants paid towards the cost of conversions total £144 -s -d.

The number of pails in use is:-

	Houses	Caravans
Burtonwood	9	4
Croft and Risley	23	17
Poulton	16	4
Penketh	5	-
Rixton	28	23
Sankey	-	7
Winwick	15	4
Woolston	26	10
	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 69



# SECTION X

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

### Factories Act, 1961

There are now 83 factories registered in the area, the principal ones being engaged in light engineering, wire rope making, plastics and brewing.

Particular attention has been paid to the standard of hygiene practised in the canteens. Some of these are maintained and run to the highest standards but in others constant supervision is necessary. A special approach is made to each manageress and staff to ensure that scrupulous attention is paid to personal hygiene. Circulars and posters have been provided for use within the canteens and kitchens.

Number of Canteens - 12

Good co-operation has existed with all factory managements and in no case has there been any necessity for statutory action on any of the matters for which the Local Authority is responsible.

### Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

#### 1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(a) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	46	2	Nil
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	125	-	Nil
(c) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	6	-	Nil
Total:	86	177	2	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	Nil
San.conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total:	1	1	-	1	Nil

(b) Part VIII of the Act - Outwork:

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act provides for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in shops, offices and railway premises. The legal provisions are very similar to those required in the Factories Act and deal with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions. The enforcement of the Act is divided among several authorities.

It has not been found necessary to take statutory action to secure any of the requirements under the purview of this Council, all recommendations having been dealt with informally.

The following table shows the number of premises registered and inspections carried out:-

Number of premises registered during the year	2
Total number of registered premises at end of year ... ..	86
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year ... ..	86
Number of informal notices served ... ..	7
Number of notices complied with ... ..	7
Number of prosecutions ... ..	Nil
Number of accidents reported and investigated	10

### SHOPS

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Grocers and Mixed General ... ..	47
Greengrocery and Fruiterers ... ..	5
Butchers ... ..	10
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	9
Cafes and Mobile Snack Bars ... ..	2
Newsagents ... ..	14
Hardware ... ..	9
Drapers ... ..	5
Hairdressers ... ..	17
Chemists ... ..	4
Post Offices... ..	13
Confectioners ... ..	6
	<hr/>
	141
	<hr/>



## Petroleum and Carbide Storage

The number of Licences issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium are as follows:-

Number of Licences to store petroleum	63
Number of gallons of storage capacity	133,037
Number of Licences to store Carbide	2
Total amount of Carbide permitted	1,344 lbs.

Number of Licences to store other spirits	6
---	---

Total amount of Fees paid:-

	£	s.	d.
Petroleum	224	-	-
Carbide of Calcium		15	-
Cellulose	6	-	-
	<hr/>		
	230	15	-
	<hr/>		

Licences for the storage of petroleum and carbide are renewed at the beginning of each year. Inspections have been made with particular attention to new premises and the testing of underground storage tanks at the older petrol stations.

# SECTION XI

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

\*\*\*\*\*

Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Petrol Installations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Clean Air	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,323
Poultry Processing and Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Civic Amenities Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Theatres and Places of Entertainments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330

### Under Public Health Acts

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	482
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	987

### Under Housing Acts

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

### Overcrowding

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Verminous Premises

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	398

## Infectious Disease

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	...	...	...	...	...	91
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	...	29

## Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

Visits to:	Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	794
	Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	111
	Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	94
	Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	119
	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	59
	Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	280
	Greengrocers and fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Ice-Cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	48
	Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Schools	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Visits in connection with Sampling of:-

	Milk	...	...	...	...	...	72
	Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Delivery Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	82







